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COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Industrial Installations

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DATE OF IN ~~ACQUIRED~~

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[redacted]

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[redacted]

25X1A

SOURCE

[redacted]

The following reports on industrial installations in the USSR are being sent to you for retention in the belief that they may be of interest.

a. Power Plant at Irbit (Sverdlovsk Oblast)

b. Punane Ret Radio Plant at Tallin (Estonian SSR)

c. Sheet Metal Rolling Mill at Seversk (Sverdlovsk Oblast)

[redacted]

[redacted]

ILLEGIB

25X1A

[redacted]

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Irbit Power Installation

[redacted] [redacted] 25X1A

TIAL A 956

Time of Report:

[redacted] 25X1C [redacted] 25X1A

Name of Installation:

The installation is known by the name, "Thermo-Elektro-Centrala (TEZ) - Irbit".

Location of Installation:

According to the informant's statement, the installation is situated 2 km. east of the Swerdlowsk-Tiurinsk RR. line, in the northeastern part of the city.

The development of the power installation, as far as the informant could get information on the subject, goes back to the time between the two world wars. The power installation is housed in a former spacious church, which is to be recognized from the outside by its still well-preserved onion-shaped tower (onion-shaped roof). No additions have been built since 1945.

Management of Power Installation:

The informant was unable to find out who managed the power installation. On the other hand, he did have the opportunity to establish the

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fact that the installation was visited approx. every 4 or 6 weeks by commissions which comprised civilian and military persons who were apparently entrusted to make the inspection of current operations.

Technical Equipment of the Power Installation:

It is naturally difficult for a non-expert, who scarcely had any opportunity to become acquainted with inside operations, to classify the technical equipment of the power installation as to efficiency. The bringing of coal and removal of ashes was mechanized (forwarded from coal bunker by means of R.R. lorries , and overhead cable cars). The machinery must have originated between the two World Wars, as has already been mentioned.

The size of the power installation area is estimated by the informant to be approx. 300 x 250 m. Added to this, is the coal bunker, which is somewhat remotely situated, and is not inclosed in the installation area - just like th[illegible]fication plant with cooling towers. The [illegible] estimates the size of the church building to be 50 x 40 m.

The Power Installation:

25X1X [redacted]

25X1X [redacted] a total of 12 stoking openings, 6 of which were in a row at a right angle to the other 6. He believed that there were 6 furnaces in all. Part of the installation, that is, part of the machinery was, he believed, located aloft in the church cupola, because space on the ground floor appeared to be occupied almost entirely by furnace installations. At any rate, upon entering the building nothing is perceptible other than the stoking operation. Approx. 150 m. north of the power installation, we find the fuel pile which is provided especially in the winter time with plenty of coal which is delivered by special spur. The forwarding of coal from the coal pile to the place of firing is accomplished by R.R. lorries and overhead cable R.R., as was already mentioned in the beginning of the report. The purification installation is somewhat remotely situated east of the power installation and the coal pile, on the other side of the tracks delivering coal, are in the immediate vicinity of which are 2 wooden cooling towers.

As to production of the power installation, the informant was able to make a statement relating only to the amount of coal consumed daily. 7 carloads of medium sized coal, each load weighing 160 tons, were burned each day.

A main spur connects the power installation and the coal pile with the main Sverdlovsk - Turinsk R.R. line. The informant did not see any locomotives belonging to the installation.

The informant estimates total personnel at approx. 90 men, so that roughly 30 men work on one shift. However, the installation administration is reportedly not located inside the enclosed installation area but in the city, with the result that administrative employees should not be included in this figure.

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IRBIT POWER INSTALLATION

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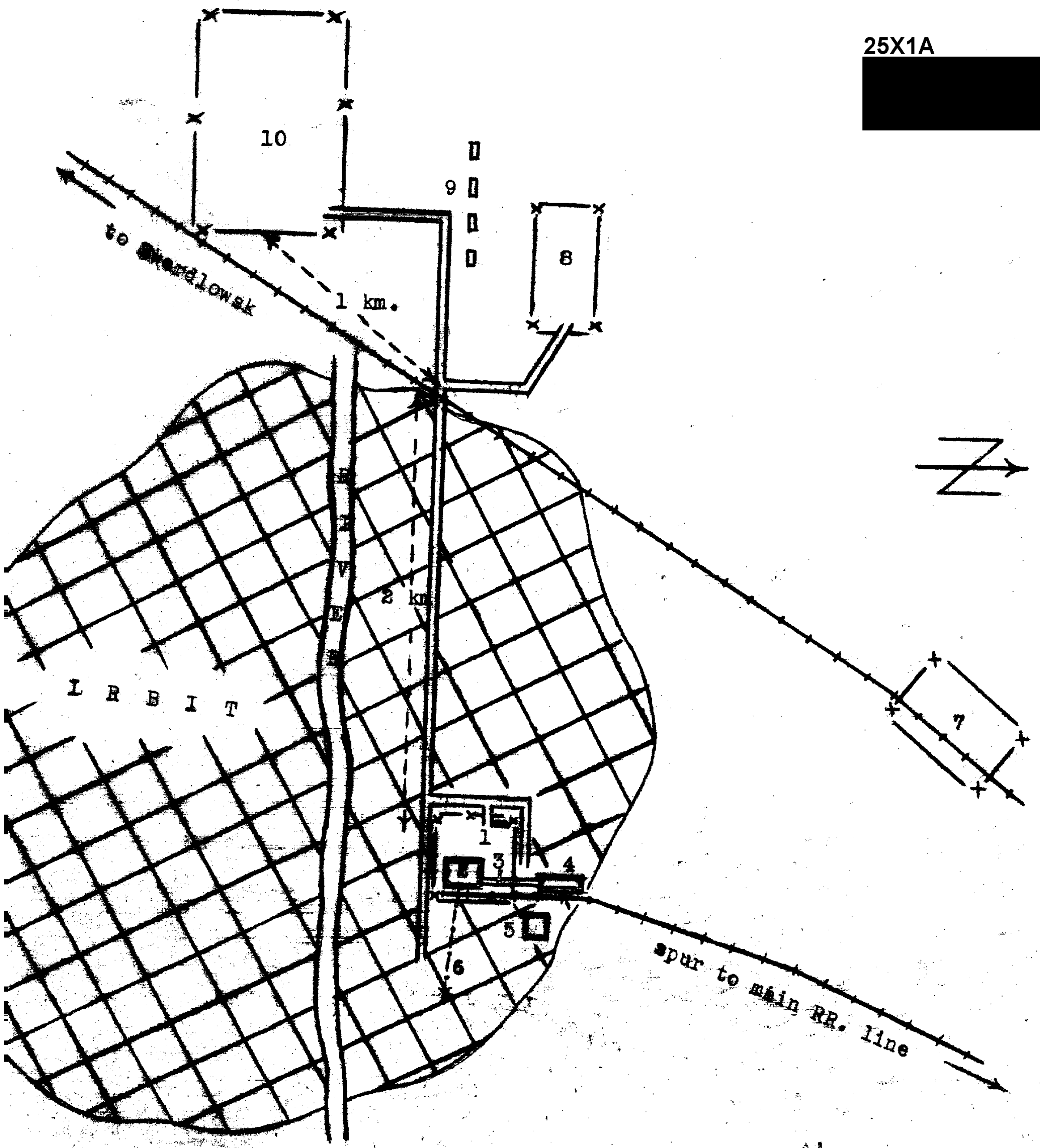
Legend:

1. Entrance and Guardhouse
2. Furnace and Turbine Installations
3. Coal Conveyer
4. Coal Pile
5. Water Purification Installation with Cooling Towers
6. High Tension Line
7. Glass Factory Area
8. PW Camp No. 524/?
9. Settlement
10. BMW Factory Area

25X1A

[redacted]


10
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to Swerdlowsk
1 km.
RIVER
2 km
I R B I T
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2
3
4
5
6
7
spur to main RR. line

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Reval - Radio Factory "Punane Ret"

[redacted] 25X1X

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[redacted] 25X1C

Time of Report: [redacted]

25X1A

Factory Name:

The factory is known by the name, "Punane Ret". It is the name by which they say the factory was called as a branch of Telefunken during the occupation. It is probably the Estonian translation which originated at that time for the factory designation.

Factory Location:

The informant has given a rather detailed account of the location of the factory, which account inasmuch as it concerns estimated distances, should, of course, be adequately checked. The installation is situated between the actual harbor of Reval and the Estonia Square. As estimated by the informant [redacted] to walk there), the factory buildings are approx. 800 m. away from the

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harbor and a little over 500 m. away from the Estonia Square. A church, a technical trade school and the Avil Cable Factory area are very close to the Radio Factory on the east and northeast. The way to the Radio Factory starts out from the Estonia Square, and then passes through the Narva Mante (street) from which the Reimani Mante, branching off in a northwesterly direction, leads to the factory entrance, a few hundred meters up the road.

As to the question about the development of the factory the informant replied ~~that~~ the Telefunken Firm, which built this factory branch, dismantled most of the machinery at the time of the withdrawal of German troops. Since 1945, however, workshops have been re-equipped with German machinery, and in 1949 (spring) mass production was started again. Telefunken was rebuilding an old installation which dates back to the time of Estonian independence; the buildings are ~~today~~ still in good condition and make a good impression. Since 1945, there has been erected opposite the old building several stories high in the courtyard a long one-story building with 2 wings, in [illegible] building space has been provided for the die-workshop, nickel-plating and lacquer-finishing shops and other sections.

The management of the Radio Factory has [redacted] changed hands. Aft [redacted] Factory [redacted] controlling mass commissions and commissions production took place almost regularly once every month. Some of the members of the commissions were dressed in civilian clothes and some were in uniform. The fact is also interesting in connection with this enterprise, that 2 native Americans are employed in the Rival Radio Factory. They came over from New York in 1946 as unemployed Radio technicians, then went to Moscow to be transferred in 1947 to the Rival factory. [redacted] no longer recalls the names of both Americans, who were still working there in March 1948. They had adjusted themselves very well to conditions. They could have been well paid for their services, too.

One may gather from their carefully formulated expressions of opinion that they would like to return to America, but have not received permission to do so, and are no longer in a position to leave Russia as free men. It is possible, that they are bound to their position by a long contract. German technicians and scientists are not employed in the factory.

25X1X

The technical equipment, [redacted] corresponds to the equipment of a similar type modern German factory. The machinery is reported to have been removed from a similar Königsberg factory after 1945, and is said to have been set up again in Reval. Testing instruments (messgeräte) are of American and Russian origin as well as German. A part of the electrical testing equipment goes back to the time of German occupation. Apparently, they didn't have time to dismantle it.

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the most important factory [illegible] are.

1) 4 story main building
2) 1 story new building

1) The 4 story main building faces the street called Reimani Monte. A dwelling, somewhat adding to the length of the street frontage and behind which entry is made into the factory courtyard, is attached on the northwest end of the building to the factory workshops the 4 floors contain the following important sections:

a) First floor:

The southeastern corner of the building which faces the street is filled with offices on every floor. A workshop about 30 m. long with a machine shop to turn out the more solid pieces of production (für die Bearbeitung derberer Werkstücke), separated by a gangway, is next to the administration to the northwest on the first floor. Chiefly joiner's benches, turning and grinding lathes are to be found here. To the northeast, in the direction of the courtyard, an electrical workshop, the heating installation (uses fuel oil), and also the stairway with elevator are to be found in a small addition. The side-wing extending in a northwesterly direction and attached to the corner containing the administration is filled with storehouses.

b) Second Floor:

The south-east corner of the building which is on a street corner, is occupied by offices as was previously mentioned under (a). A machine shop, which is equipped with work-benches for production of finer and more delicate production pieces, is also next to the administration on the second floor, separated from it by a gangway. A storeroom for loudspeakers is to be found in a shop facing the courtyard, above the heating installation and electrical workshop. A well-equipped carpenter shop is located in the side-wing northeast of the administration.

c) Third Floor:

On the third floor, in the main part of the building facing the street, the receiver assembly adjoins the administration on the northwest above both of the machine shops which have been mentioned. The radio assembly shops are to be found in the side-wing northeast of the administration.

4) Fourth Floor:

The fourth floor is found only in the main building facing the street, whereas it is to be presumed that the side-wing, built on the northeast, has only three floors. The construction of loudspeakers is done on the fourth floor west of the section occupied by offices.

2. One-Story New Building

has been built since 1945. A basement extends under the entire building. The part of the building facing the courtyard and extending from southeast to northwest contains a high frequency furnace for crystalls (magnetron) and a crystall grinding machine. In the adjacent workshops, there are numerous dies for the production of the various smaller and larger stock parts. The diaphram section and the compressor shop are located also in the same part of the building. A rather large apprentice workshop is housed in the front part of the building away from the courtyard, facing the northeast. In the other section of the building extending in a southwesterly direction toward the entrance and the street are the electrolytic shop (Galvanik), laquer finishing shop and grinding shop.

As to factory production, the informant stated that the installation is engaged in the construction of 6 tube-receiver sets. Housing for radio equipment and loudspeakers was also produced here. The monthly production [redacted] amounted to 1,000 receivers - type 661. They are 6-tube super sets with 3 wave ranges. The set is called "Ret-Super". This rate of production approx. corresponded to that reached under German management. In addition to this, about 3,000 loudspeakers are also produced by the factory per month, part of which are sent to Minsk and part of which are shipped to Leningrad. Construction tests are also being made in the factory; in this connection, great effort has been made to produce a battery receiver model. A new 6 tube set model is also reported to have been turned out in the experimental laboratory in the spring of 1948. The production of both models had not begun at the time [redacted]

25X1X

25X1X

All types of tests are being further made which have anything to do with the field of high frequency as related to receivers. Neither transmitters nor receivers are built in this factory for military purposes. The finished products are transported in trucks. The factory does not have any railroad spur at its disposal.

The informant estimates the personnel to be at least 600 men. Work is done in 1-3 shifts according to orders received. Production is geared to assembly-line procedure.

Guarding the building is comparatively simple inasmuch as there are only 2 entrances which are enclosed by building. Thus the factory manages with 2 sentry posts at the entrances, where each visitor or workman must be identified. The informant did not notice any special measures being taken to place the installation under guard.

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"PUNANE RET" RADIO FACTORY - TALLINN

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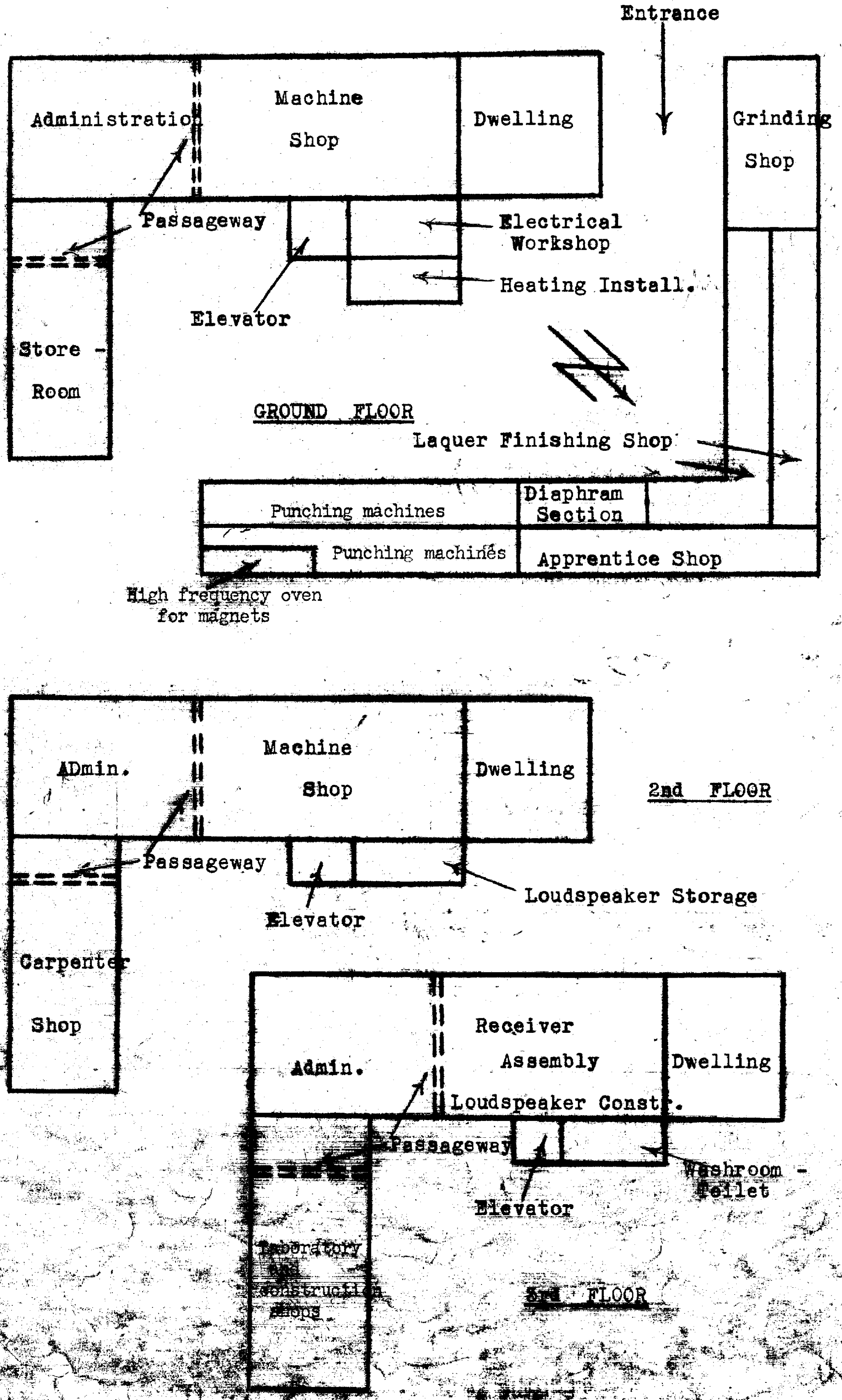
25X1A [redacted]


Entrance
Administration
Machine Shop
Dwelling
Grinding Shop
Passageway
Electrical Workshop
Heating Install.
Elevator
Store - Room
GROUND FLOOR
Laquer Finishing Shop
Punching machines
Diaphram Section
Punching machines
Apprentice Shop
High frequency oven for magnets
ADmin.
Machine Shop
Dwelling
2nd FLOOR
Passageway
Loudspeaker Storage
Elevator
Carpenter Shop
Admin.
Receiver Assembly
Loudspeaker Const.
Dwelling
Passageway
Washroom - Toilet
Elevator
Laboratory and Construction Shops
3rd FLOOR

"PUNANE"RET" RADIO FACTORY - TALLINN

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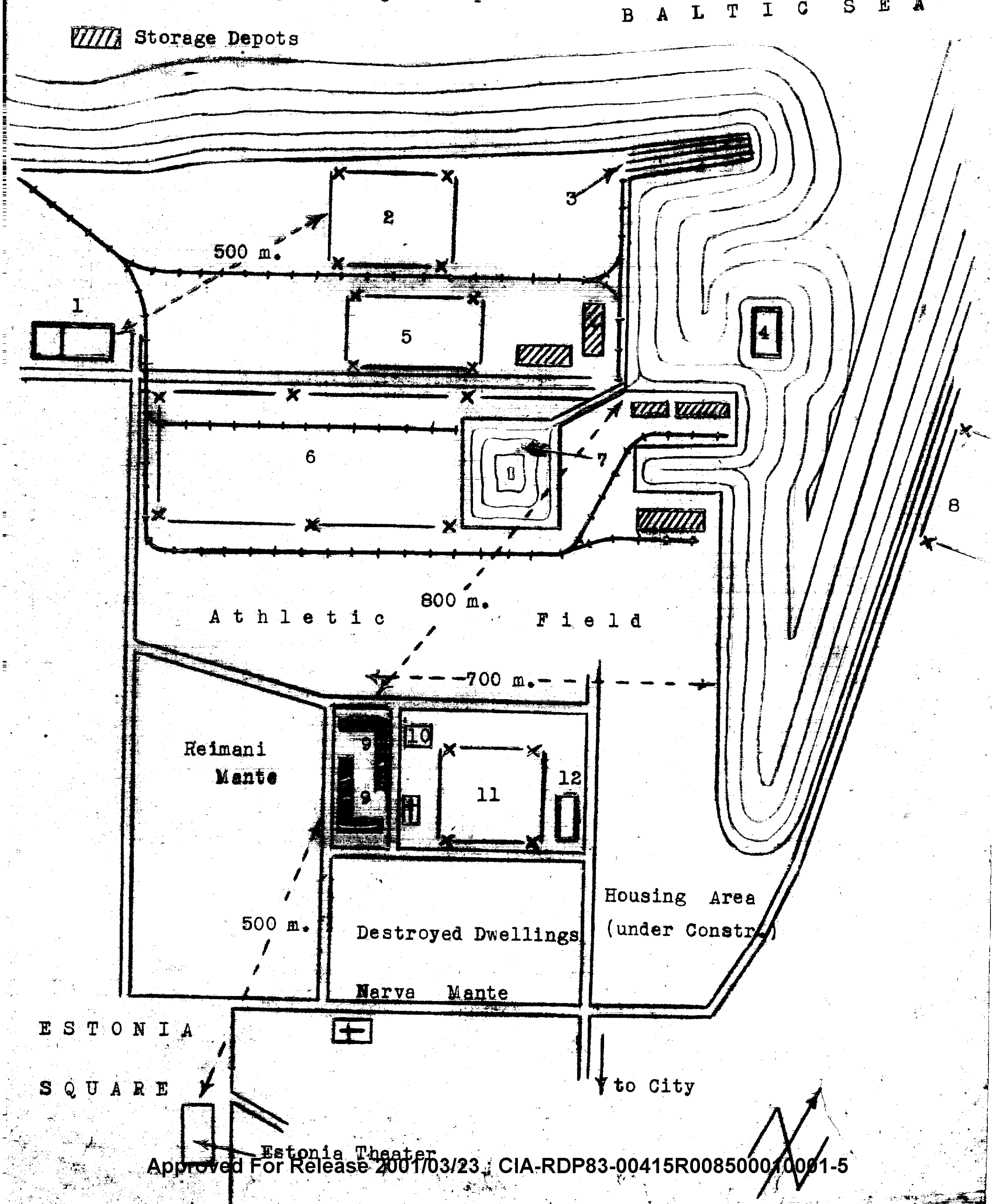
25X1A [redacted]

Legend:

1. Old and New Power Installation
2. Cement Plant Area
3. West Jetty - (destroyed)
4. Floating Dock for Naval Shipyard "SUDA REMONTE"
5. PW Camp No. 7286/2 (now Motor Transport Bn.))
6. "SUDA REMONTE" Naval Shipyard
7. Small Harbor Basin
8. PW Camp No. 7286/1 (now 1 Bn. MWD and Militia)
9. RADIO FACTORY PUNANE RET
10. Trade School
11. Cable Factory Area
12. Naval Transmitter Repair Shop

▨ Storage Depots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500 m.
800 m.
700 m.
500 m.
Athletic Field
Reimani Mante
Destroyed Dwellings
Narva Mante
Housing Area (under Constr.)
ESTONIA SQUARE
to City
Estonia Theater
N

[illegible] [redacted] 25X1A

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Sheet Metal Rolling Installation - Syaversk

[redacted]

Sgeversk (sic)

Seversk 25X1X

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[redacted]

25X1X

Since 1942, a small insignificant industry, which existed in former times, has been chiefly concerned with the development of the installation. The actual sheet-metal rolling mill was started after 1945, and it was reported to have been completed in 1947 and put in operation in 1948. At present, a large new building, the beginning of operations of which is expected in 1950, is being erected southeast of the galvanizing shop and east of the sheet-metal rolling install. Part of the new administration building was occupied in the summer of 1949.

The installation is under the management of a civilian of Jewish birth. Commissions arrived every 3 months from Moscow. They entered the compound in beautiful cars. The last Commission, which the informant remembers, inspected the installation in May 1949. Part of it was composed of civilians and part military. In the field of construction, German architects and engineers were placed in charge of operations - and were also in charge of plan-drawing. The

[redacted]

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The informant pointed out the technical equipment of the installation as somewhat modern; above all, the sheet-metal rolling installation with galvanizing shop is reported to be absolutely efficiently equipped with American machinery (which is revealed by high production returns, to be referred to at the appropriate time. The various large buildings are connected with eachother by an electric railroad, the so-called "Metro". Slag is removed by means of the main railroad tracks.

The informant estimates the size of the installation compound to be 1 x 2 km. The southern part of the compound is completely built up, although sections of the installation are placed at rather large intervals from eachother. The northern part of the compound, part of which is still vacant, is occupied now by huge heaps of scrap metal (Schrott).

The most important installations of the compound are:

1) Power Installation
2) Martin Installation
3) Rolling Installation

4) Galvanizing shop; Sheet-metal Rolling Installation; Sunflower-oil tank.

5) Administration and Laboratory

6) Garage, Steel Storage, Scrap-metal Storage, Sawmill.

1) The power installation is in the southeastern part of the installation compound near the martin installation. It is an important, light, new building approx. 30X40m. with several short sheet-metal chimneys on the roof. This building was pointed out as the power station. 25X1X From the chimneys, one assumes that it is a power installation [redacted] However, the informant could not be certain that there was any special transformer-switch installation outside this building.

2) The Martin Installation, the vital part of the enterprise near the rolling installation and galvanizing shop is in the south part of the compound. The south side of the building lies about 100m. from the southern extremity of the compound. The building is about 35X150m., and houses 10 Martin furnaces.

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A modern coal bunker installation adjoins the furnaces on the east. The forwarding of coal and stoking of the furnaces is completely automatic. Steel is removed from the Martin furnaces in huge buckets. There were troughs in front of the furnaces, which extended into pits. Molten steel was poured into these troughs. In this manner, from one pouring about 30 pentagonal steel blocks, 1,80 m. high and approx. 30 cm. in diameter, were made. These huge buckets, which were larger than an average-sized room, were moved by 2 60-ton-Demag-cranes. Work was still being done on the construction of a 120-ton crane in August 1949. The cleat (Greifer) alone of this crane had dimensions which were far greater than the size of a living room. The steel blocks, the size of which is described above, were brought on the tracks which extend from one building into another, into the rolling installation where they were rolled out.

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3) The rolling installation is next to the Martin installation at a distance of approx. 30 m. to the north. The building approx. 35 x 150 m. is probably the same size as the one in which the Martin installations are housed. The rolling installation was chiefly producing sheet iron, 70 % of which was sent to the galvanizing shop to be further processed.

4) Galvanizing Shop - Production of Sheet Metal is adjacent to the sheet-iron shop (rolling installation) also at an interval of approx. 30 m., 25X1X and is to be estimated as having the same size as the rolling installation and Martin installation. [redacted] crude sheet metal passes through an acid wash, then into a zinc wash(?) and then from there into a sun-flower-oil wash (Sunflower oil tank, on the other side of the road to the north, is subterraneously connected with this shop!), and then the sheet metal is finally treated with loam. The sheet metal also has to pass through a section of the rolling installation before it leaves this final stage of production. Finished sheet

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metal is then stored in the part of the building to the north. As far as the estimated size, 35x150m., of the 3 buildings is concerned, the informant admits that he might be mistaken, and that the building could be considerably larger, which would then be more in conformity with the rather high personnel figures.

5) Administration, Laboratory and Construction Shops are housed in an imposing, 4-story stone building, which was built near west of the rolling installation. Mess, washrooms etc. are to be found here.

6) The Garage is located in the south western part of the compound near the exit in the direction of Boleskoje, a town about 5 km. away toward the south, in which a rather large open transformer installation, a large mill and a large granary are reportedly located. A fuel storage is to be found west of the garage, right alongside the western edge of the compound. Huge scrap piles are situated in the northern part of the compound; they constitute the main source of raw material for the Martin installation and for the whole installation in general. Confiscated German heavy

caliber weapons, as for instance 21cm. guns, tanks, etc., are to be found here. This scrap pile is organized with incoming tracks which provide a systematic transportation of raw material to the Martin Installation. Recently a large, modern sawmill has been built in the northwestern part of the compound, in front of which is a lumber yard.

As to the Production of the Rolling Installation, the repatriate reported that every evening a train, 40-50 cars long, consisting in part of the heavy 60-ton freight cars, left the installation with finished products. Sheet-iron and sheet-metal were manufactured in the installation. A part of the steel blocks, produced in the Martin Installation also appeared to be leaving the installation in crude form. The sheet-metal sheets were produced in sizes from 100 x 60 cm. to 100 x 80 cm with a 3-5 mm. thickness. Larger sheets were produced only in sheet-iron, the length of which usually did not exceed 1½ m.. The forms which were used for the casting of large steel blocks in the Martin installation, had to be renewed following each casting.

The installation Power Supply apparently comes from the special power installation, in the case of which, as was already mentioned in the proper place, assurance can not be given as to whether or not this installation is one producing current.

The Main Spur connects the tracks of the installation with the main railroad line, Sverdlovsk-Chelyabinsk. The rolling installation has at its disposal 2 of its own Henschel steam locomotives, which were made before the outbreak of World War II. All important buildings are connected with eachother by full-gage tracks.

The informant estimates Personnel at 9,000 men, who work in 3, 8-hour shifts. The Psu, [redacted] are to be replaced by Russian convicts.

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The guarding of the installations is carried out by the installation guard. Men and women are armed with carbines. The compound is enclosed by a picket fence, more than 2 m. high. The corners are secured by watchtowers. The power installation and sheet-metal section are heavily guarded. PsW were consequently removed from actual production at the beginning of 1949.

SHEET METAL ROLLING INSTALLATION - SJEWERSK

LEGEND

1. Sawmill & Carpenter Shop
2. Scrap Piles
3. RR Station
4. Installation Settlement
5. PW Camp No. 4314/7
6. Sunflower Oil Tank
7. Rolling Section
8. Galvanizing Shop
9. Fuel Storage
10. 4 large Water Bassins
11. Administration, Laboratory
12. Rolling [redacted]
13. Building under construction
14. New Building (Power Install.??)
15. Martin Installation (10 Furnaces)
16. Garage

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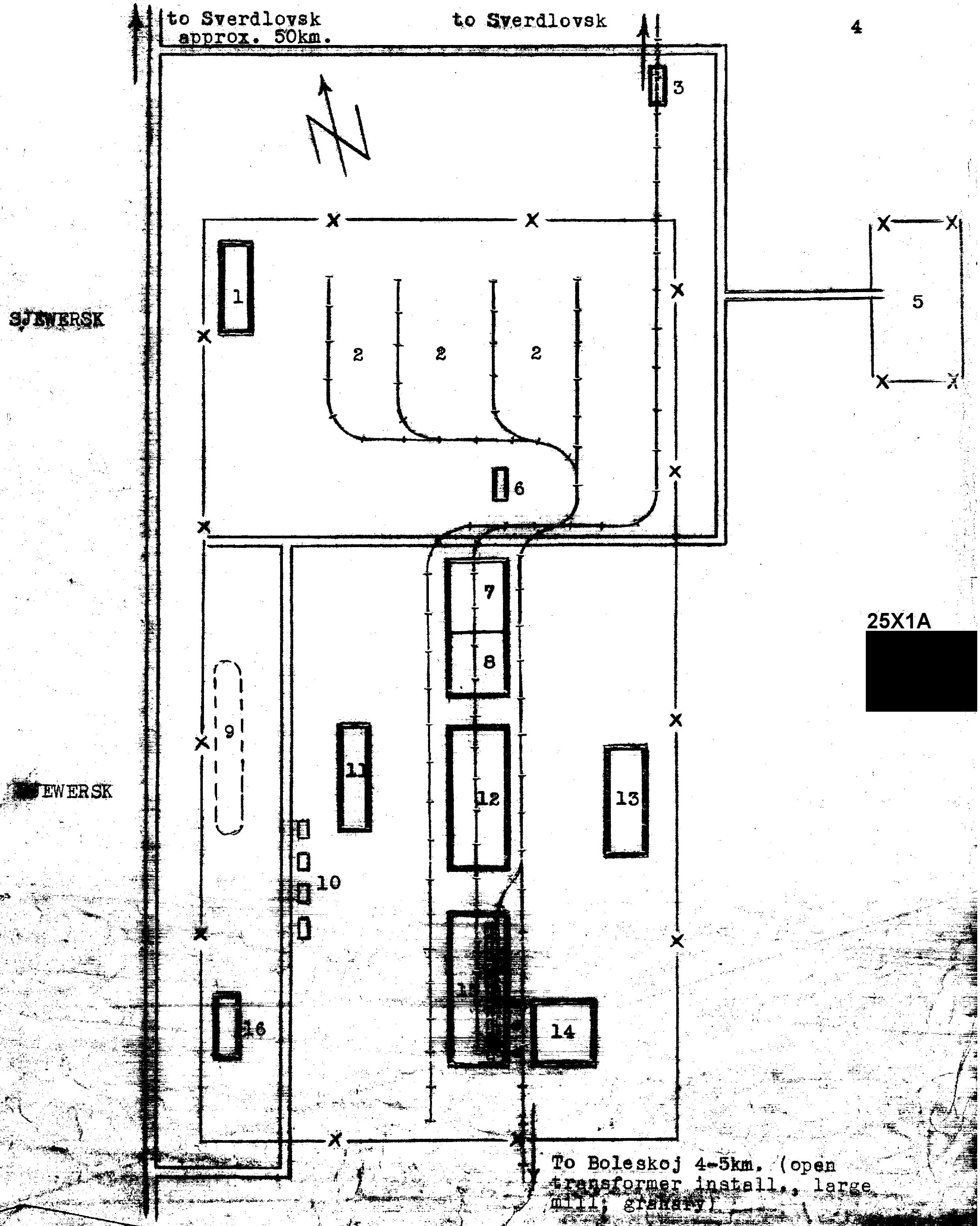
to Sverdlovsk approx. 50km.
to Sverdlovsk
4
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2
2
5
SJEWERSK
6
7
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11
12
13
10
EWERSK
15
14
16
To Boleskoj 4-5km. (open transformer install., large mill, granary)

25X1A

[redacted]